

COMMERCIAL STATIONERY & OFFICES

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TRAINING SEAMEN.

HOW MEN AND BOYS ARE PREPARED FOR SERVICE.

Daily Duties of a Naval School—Qualifications for Entrance into the Schools of Instruction—Efficiency of the System.

HE efforts of the United States Government to provide a navy for the protection of our commerce and the honor of our country have been successful so far, at least, as vessels are concerned, and we are in a fair way to rank among the first of naval powers. There is one lack, however, which is even now severely felt. Ships alone do not make a navy. Skilled seamen are necessary, and while we have enough to provide the nucleus of a formidable naval force, we have not enough to do more than respectably man the vessels now afloat. The necessity for more is plainly apparent, and already the navy department has been asked to be consulting with reference to this end.

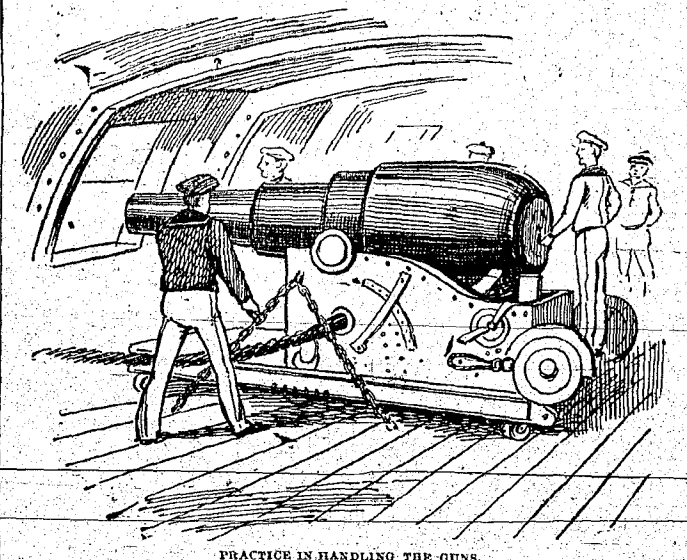
In this matter, we may profit by the experience of Great Britain, for, while this mighty power has the strongest mercantile marine in the world, from which it may draw recruits for the navy, it has also training schools for seamen, where boys are regularly brought up to do ship duty. The largest of these is in the Greenwich Hospital, perhaps the greatest institution in the world for the benefit of aged and disabled sailors. About 4,000 seamen, who, from one cause or another, are no longer able to follow their vocation, find shelter and care within the walls of this hallowed institution; but its influence also contains a training school, which, from the standpoint of worldly wisdom, is one of the most valuable schools in Great Britain.

The Greenwich Training School has two divisions, known as the Upper School and the Lower School. While the general purpose of both is the same, the Lower School has a specific end in view—that of training officers to command the British vessels. Each school has about 500 pupils. Those of the Upper School are the sons of officers, and are to receive a training to fit them for officers. They are nominated to the institution on a principle somewhat similar to that prevalent in this country with regard to our Military Academy. One hundred of these cadets are admitted by the First Lord of the Admiralty, and the remaining four hundred in turn by various officials connected with the Admiralty, with the Greenwich Hospital, or with the training school itself. The boys are taken at a tender age. They must be between 10 and 11 years, and of sound physique. The scholastic qualifications required are very slight, consisting only in an ability to read and write, and a knowledge of arithmetic through the first four rules. The main thing is a sound body, it being a maxim with the officials that, while a strong boy can be made a passable seaman, even if unable to master the higher lines of study, a weakling is neither good on deck or at the desk. A general English training is given, but having an especial reference to the future life of the students. Mathematics is made a specialty; geometry and astronomy are taught exhaustively, but more in regard to practical work than to theory. The pupils are taught, for instance, to take observations with sextants, to work out the results of their observations, and are instructed in practical and marine surveying.

The Lower School has also 500 pupils, who are, however, selected from the sons of seamen and non-commissioned officers, regard being had in choosing boys for this department to the services of the nation. Indeed, with regard to this selection, there is no specific rule, for when a private seaman dies, leaving a number of helpless children, sometimes two or three of the number are appointed to the Lower School. The same physical conditions are required of pupils in this as in the Upper School, but a greater latitude is allowed with regard to age, for while they may be as young as 9 years, those of 12 and even upward, if other conditions are complied with, are not refused. All receive alike the elements of an English education and a special training designed to fit them for life on board ship, and at the age of 15 they leave the institution to enter upon regular service on board a British man-of-war. No special qualification, as in the Upper School, is required for admission, and it is said that a great number of the boys taken in are unable on their entrance to read and write, but such pains are taken, and such is the method of training that the progress made during the few years they remain is said to be quite wonderful.

The boys of the Upper School, as already stated, are destined for officers, and abundant instances have occurred among them of superior talent. More than one youth who has not yet attained his majority has been sent out from the even a merchant ship, and in instances the results of such experiments have been entirely satisfactory. The Government offers them a number of commissions in the navy as prizes for proficiency in the Upper School, and it is

at 6 o'clock a great bell rings, when all must instantly rise, and as only fifteen minutes is allowed before parade, the dressing must be done in a hurry. An officer in each ward is in waiting to receive and to see that every boy is ready.



PRACTICE IN HANDLING THE GUNS.

his prayers, before leaving the room. Repairing to the play-ground, they form in companies and march to the lavatory, where each company takes its turn at the tank. While some are washing, others are brushing, polishing boots, and putting them generally in good order, so that there is no idleness during washing hour, and as soon as all are ready the band strikes up a merry tune.



SAIL-MAKING.

and all march to breakfast. After a few minutes of intermission, the companies form, without music, and repair to the school-room, where, with short intervals for recreation and refreshment, they are occupied during a large part of the day.

In addition to the usual routine of school work, there are lectures on mathematics, on practical optics, there are explanations and illustrations of the workings of steam machinery, and especially close study is made of every phase of geography. No study in the naval school is more carefully mastered.

The earnestness with which the youth who is to spend all his life on the land "bound" States and countries is a trifle compared with the zeal with which instruction given him in geography, with this important difference, however, that while to the "land lubber" the study of geography is a matter of small consequence, a knowledge of the coasts and by-ways is a matter of vital importance. Hence, the geography taught in the training school is the geography of the sea and of the coast, and when a pupil leaves that institution he is able to describe every headland on any frequented coast on the globe, to tell what harbors there are on any coast line, what rocks are to be shunned, what sand bars and reefs to be avoided, and where light-houses are erected for the safety of seamen. Gunnery, both theoretical and practical, forms a part of the sailor-boy's training; he is taught not only to load and fire cannon but to study the laws of projectiles, and to calculate how far a given amount of powder will throw a ball of a certain size, shape, and weight. He is taught military and naval chemistry, the constitution of gunpowder and of other explosives, the manufacture of torpedoes, boat-making and sailing. More than one-third of the time is given up to manual labor, for a seaman's school is really a manual training school of the most practical kind. In the sailing-making shop he is taught to sew, to make knots, to splice ropes; in the blacksmith-shop he learns all that is necessary to render him competent to do such work as may be needed on board a ship; in the carpenter-shop he is taught the uses of various kinds of wood, to do repairing and building, so that a boy thoroughly instructed in this line will be able not only to build a boat but to show others how boats should be built.

In the gymnasium the incipient sailors are instructed in all sorts of exercises, which may be useful in their future calling; they are taught to ascend and descend masts, head or feet first, while running, leaping and vaulting are made a part of the training. The artillery practice is practical, with real guns, both breech and muzzle loaders; the pupils are taught to handle the piece, to aim and to fire; they are also instructed in the

manual of arms and are drilled regularly with regulation rifles. The cutlass and pistol drill is also practiced, and they are taught to fence with swords, bayonets, and even handspikes, and thus at an early age acquire a proficiency with all kinds of arms. Swimming is a high state of efficiency. —Globe Democrat.

HE SMOKED IN A STREET CAR.

But the Little Conductor and the Driver Got Him Out.

The man inside the horse-car was very large and red. The conductor of the car was small and pale. The large red passenger was puffing the rules of the railroad company by lighting a cigar. The small conductor had watched this audacity, and when he was satisfied that the cigar-lighting process was not an illusion he remarked, with considerable sternness of voice for a diminutive man:

"You'll have to put that cigar out."

The large red man took no notice of the observation, but puffed huge volumes of smoke.

"You'll have to put that cigar out, I say."

Still the large man puffed serenely on.

"I say, you'll have to put that cigar out."

"The large man turned his small pig eyes laterally, and said:

"Save your voice, young fellow, save your voice."

The conductor looked the large man over. He observed that he was about the size of Mr. Sullivan, the pugilist, and he wondered whether his hands as a conductor were large enough to induce him to risk his life in a physical encounter with the burly ruffian. There is a personal pride in nearly all men, and that conductor forgot the corporation he was serving and its rules, and determined that he, as an individual, would not be crushed.

"You'll have to put that cigar out," he repeated. His admonition was painfully unchangeable in diction and tone, and it was beginning to annoy the large red man.

"Say, young fellow," remarked the latter, "ring the bell and let yourself off."

The conductor walked forward to the driver's platform and said a few quiet words to his conductor. Then he returned to his own platform, and for a moment or so, as the car went on, he was silent. Finally he directed his attention again to the smoker.

"You'll have to put that cigar out," he repeated.

The large red man rose to his feet, and as he did so the conductor pulled the bell for the car to stop. The smoker strode onto the platform, and, glowering down on the little conductor, held the lighted cigar under his nose, saying:

"That cigar ain't goin' ter be put out."

The car was now at a standstill and the driver was looking back at the two men on the rear platform. He saw the little conductor let fly his fist at the large red man, and immediately he let go of his brake and gave each of his horses a sharp cut with the whip. They leaped forward and galloped with the new empty car. When the driver looked around again he saw the figure of the large man standing ruefully in the middle of the car track a block behind.

A small boy went out into the street to see what the man fell off the car for. The determined smoker was dusting himself. There was no cigar near him, and he looked about in a dazed way, and then said:

"What was that conductor's number?"

The small boy did not know, so the comedy would never have a tragic sequel. —New York Sun.

RAVENS IN ALASKA.

The Alaska raven is a fine-looking bird, as large as a turkey, and, upon close examination, a handsome fellow, says the San Francisco Chronicle. His coat is indeed black, but of a black glossier and richer than silk and softer than velvet, while in a semi-shade the feathers are tinged with that peculiar color so often seen on well-preserved black leather. It is very funny to see those birds holding a conversation in a conclave. Ten or a dozen alight on the ground and walk to the meeting place with a stately, erect step, their every movement cool and assured.

Then an old bird steps gravely into the middle, and the meeting begins with a series of guttural and harsh croaks which gradually swell in volume until the entire lot of birds have joined in the debate. Along comes a dog, and for him they scatter, resuming their positions when he passes, until the meeting again terminates, and then fly off to the beach and hills. These birds are seldom killed, unless it be by some sailor in pure wantonness. If you examine the bills of these ravens, the peculiar construction is remarkable. They are a combination of chisel, scissors, dagger, and gimlet. The bill forms an important factor in the raven's existence, for he has to dig on the beach for clams, bore the hard shell by repeated chopping, and again in pure mischief he will tear and break anything that his bright and merriment eye lights upon.

The natives from Yukutat Bay, through the network of islands as far as British Columbia, have an ancient legend that the raven was the bird that brought light from darkness when the world was created. On this account they regard him as a benefactor, and the raven is regarded as denoting the most illustrious descended family.

What Is Proper in Mourning.

In mourning it is not proper to wear black ostrich feathers.

It is not proper to wear fringe of any sort.

It is not proper to wear blue-black velvet.

It is not proper to combine dull silk with wool; it must have crepe.

It is not proper to have too deep a border on your letter paper or visiting cards.

It is not proper to wear a watch chain; a black silk guard should be assumed.

It is not proper to wear diamonds in rings or in the ears.

It is not proper to wear a man's veiling veil in deep mourning, except when traveling.

It is not proper to wear black lace. There is no such thing as mourning lace. —New York Sun.

A NEW PAPER paragraph states that Jack Kinkadee, of Elizabethtown, Ky., succeeded in growing two new apples with the improvement of a new variety of apple buds. They were of delicious flavor, and tasted like fine wine.

FUN ON A STRING.

Fantastic and Comical Kites—How to Make and Fly Them.

For the proper construction of a kite that will really soar, straight, smooth, and about three-eighths of an inch thick and one and a half broad and some cane—willow or bamboo—are needed; also strong, fine twine, and whatever the kite is to be clothed with—paper, cloth, cambric, or silk.

The "lady-bug" kite is not difficult to make. After the frame is made and covered with white paper, the head, the edges, and the little three-cornered piece between the wings are to be painted black, the neck in red stripes, the wings with brown veining, and the under wings with light gray. The antennae can be cut out of brown paper or card and gummed on. Then you will have an enormous lady-bug, which, when properly fitted with a kite-tail, will "fly away" at a fine rate.

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Talk's cheap, but when it's backed up by a pledge of the hard cash of a financially responsible firm, or company, of world-wide reputation for fair and honorable dealing, it means business!

Now, there are scores of sarsaparillas and other blood-purifiers, all cracked up to be the best, purest, most peculiar and wonderful, but bear in mind (for your own sake), there's only one guaranteed blood-purifier and remedy for torpid liver and all diseases that come from bad blood.

That one—standing solitary and alone—sold on trial, is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

If it don't do good in skin, scalp and scrofulous diseases—and pulmonary consumption is only lung-scurf—just let its makers know and get your money back.

Talk's cheap, but to back a poor medicine, or a common one, by selling it on trial, as "Golden Medical Discovery" is sold, would bankrupt the largest fortune.

Talk's cheap, but only "Discovery" is guaranteed.



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, head-aches and fevers, and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

All The Year

whether for
spring weakness,
summer faintness,
autumn illness, or
winter sickness,

Take Only
that medicine
which has stood the test
of years, viz.,

AYER'S
Sarsaparilla
Cures others, will cure you.

To You, GENTLE READER.

If you have Dyspepsia, you have heartburn with pain in the stomach after eating, you have headache, are bilious at times, your bowels are constipated, your skin is yellow, your tongue is coated, you have dark circles around your eyes, you can not eat what you like, you do not sleep well, you are

USED UP GENERALLY.

Get a bottle of

DR. WHITE'S

DANDELION ALTERNATIVE.

It will cure you. You can eat what you like, you will sleep well, your eyes will get bright, you will get FLESH on your bones, and will feel vigorous enough to take anything you can eat what you like, you do not sleep well, you are

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REAL RURAL READING

WILL BE FOUND IN THIS DEPARTMENT

Of Interest to the Farmer, Dairyman, Gardener, Housewife and Kitchen Maid—General Notes.

THE FARM

Money Making for Farmers' Wives.

COUNTRY women living near towns or cities have many ways of "turning a honest penny." If they but keep eyes and ears open to the wants of those dwelling in town.

One way is to sell cold corn meal mush. Make it in cakes or squares, of suitable size to slice for frying, and sell one large enough for four people for five cents.

One's grocer, if one be a regular customer, would sell them, but a better way would be to go from house to house, delivering and taking orders.

One woman, whom we know, sells yeast to her neighbors. It could also be sold by the grocer, if it were known to be always good, for housekeepers complain that factory-made yeast is of poor quality.

Another lady adds several dollars to her income by selling the soft cheese made from thick, sour milk. She prepares it ready for the table, and takes it to her grocer by the quantity, and he sells it by the pound, charging her a small commission.

We do not remember how it retails, but we do know that we have gladly paid our milkman five cents a pound for dry cheese, afterward adding cream and seasoning to our own use.

Still another raises large quantities of melons and cucumbers. The latter she engages to grocers at so much per dozen, and packs them down in salt by the barrel.

Home-made pickles of all kinds find a ready sale, if they are engaged to the grocer early in the season.

Perhaps the best selling ones are cucumbers and sliced tomato pickles; then would come chow-chow, peppers, mangoes (small green muskmelons), cauliflower, watermelon rinds and mixed pickles.

To keep buying "cheap," the "store" put them in large jars and let the grocer sell them by the dozen or put according to variety. It will probably pay better to sell the grocer to sell on commission than to sell to him outright. If glass jars are used, ask ten cents extra for each—at least that is what we pay the money to be refunded if the jars are returned.

Farm, Field and Stockman.

A Home-Made Cultivator.

The most effective cultivator I ever used, says a writer in the *Practical Farmer*, was a home-made one. It consisted of three main timbers, 1 1/2 by 3 1/2 by 3 1/2 inches and the piece in front 2 by 3 1/2 inches wide by 5 inches in depth, bolted to the center piece and cut away under the handle to accommodate the clevis. The handles, 2 1/2 by 5 inches, ordinary plow handles bolted to the center piece about one-third the distance from the front end. The uprights, 4 1/2 by 2 1/2 inches, chamfered at the insides at the lower ends in order to give the necessary width

at the top to correspond to the width of the handles. They are attached to the pin which holds the handles together. The iron, 5 by 5, are 1 1/2 by 1 inch, or heavier if desired. They are secured to a bolt with a hand setting nut. When a change of adjustment is necessary, the nut is taken off, the iron is sprung off the bolt and arranged at the width desired. Two pieces of iron, 6 by 1 1/2 by 2 inches, are bolted at the front, one at the bottom, the other at the top, and act as a hinge when adjusting at different widths. The teeth used was ordinary cultivator teeth. No wheel was used, which admitted of its being attached close to the horse. Such a machine is very cheaply and simply made. Any person that can make a pair of horse shoes can do the work, except punching the iron.

A Joy on a Farm.

It is my hope that a farm without a boy would soon come to grief. What a boy does for the life of a farm, he is the factum, always in demand, and always expected to do a thousand and one things that nobody else will do. Upon him fall all the odds and ends, the "odd jobs" of the farm. After every day he is through he is finished up. His work is like a woman's—perpetually waiting on others. Everybody knows how much easier it is to cook a good dinner than to wash the dishes afterward.

Consider what a boy on a farm is required to do—things that must be done, or life would actually stop. It is understood, in the first place, that he is to do all the errands, go to the store, to the mill, to the post office, and to the village. If he had as many legs as the centipede, they would be before him. He is the one who spreads the grass as the men cut it; he stows it away in the barn; he picks the horse to cultivate the corn, up and down the lot, weary rows, he brings wood and water, and splits kindling; he gets up the horse and turns out the horse. Whether he is in the house or out of it, there is always something to do. Just before school in the winter, he shovels the path; and in the summer he turns the grindstone. And yet, with his mind full of schemes of what he would like to do, and his hands full of work, he is an idle boy who has nothing to show himself with, but school and chores. He would gladly do all the work if somebody else would do all the chores, he thinks; and yet I doubt if any boy ever amounted to anything in life, or was of much use as a man, who did not enjoy the advantages of a liberal education in the way of chores.

THE FIGGERY.

How to Avoid Disease.

A great many farmers do not study the science of feeding. A grove hog can not be fed like a pig, nor a short like a sow. This matter can not be trusted to hands that have had no experience. Food is not always prepared in proportion to the swine to be fed. The tendency is to overstock instead of exercising judgment and proper care. Consequently our market gets flooded with diseased hogs. In my opinion, the only proper way to feed the market hogs is to keep a large number in a colonizing white yard, and also in fattening the swine in

portable, small houses with partitions. Let them sleep in pairs, for disease spreads more rapidly and will linger longer about the nest than in all other places. Diseases retain the disease much longer than fattening pens. Deep houses, where the sun and fresh air can not enter, are fever harbors. Movable platforms, to feed on, made in sections, houses made reversible, so as to front toward the south in winter and toward the north in summer, will make a shady place in hot weather, and will protect the swine against cold north winds. Sectional, movable floors should be used in wet weather.

THE DAIRY.

A Merciful Stanchion.

The accompanying illustration, taken from the *Rural New Yorker*, is of a stanchion that will recommend itself to every farmer who has stall room for cattle.

It is hung at the top and bottom on a short chain, slack enough to give several inches play in any direction, allowing the cow to rise in an easy and natural manner. It gives her as much freedom and comfort as possible and keeps her in place, is strong, and neat in appearance. The width of the stall will depend on the cattle; 3 1/2 feet is, perhaps, a good average width. Jerseys and the smaller breeds may do with less, while the Short-horns and Holsteins may need more. The same rule will apply with regard to the floor; taking 4 1/2 feet as the average length, make the gutter 8 inches deep and 14 inches wide, then the manure will not cause trouble. Manure 2 feet at the top and 3 feet deep, with a door in front, so that they can be easily cleaned out.

Dairy Notes.

We shall never have good sweet butter as long as the pastures in summer are full of weeds.

If the butter will not come try adding warm water, with a little salt to the cream. It is highly recommended.

When sawdust can be had would you advise its use for bedding cows? Ask a correspondent. Yes, it makes good bedding.

When milk and butter, of course, take something from the soil, we need not worry about the matter. Dairying will never ruin the soil.

The oleomargarine people are all the time trying to force their compound down the throats of the people. Let us give them more and sharper laws upon the subject.

Potatoes are recommended for feeding cows for four or five weeks before calving, as a preventive of milk fever. Any sort of feeding that will prevent constipation is good.

An exchange says that not one purchaser in ten is satisfied with the cheese he buys. Well, if that is true, the cheese market must necessarily be in a deplorable condition, and cheese makers should seriously inquire into the cause of it.

Now let us go for our legislators to induce them to pass a bill that will compel the public eating-houses, to give notice to the public that they serve oleomargarine, if they do it. The sale of oleomargarine is increasing, and the lot and adulteration of the butter, hundreds of hotels, restaurants, and boarding-houses defraud their customers by serving the stuff on their tables.

We see it stated that putting kerosene in the churn, in making kerosene emulsion, does not improve the cheese for making butter after the fashion of the slightest idea that there is a man who is so much of an idiot that he would attempt to use the same churn for both purposes.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

Some Suggestions.

Oxeye sets, to produce a good crop, should be perfectly formed—a perfect onion in miniature, as some one put it. Do not give the plants in the house too much water, and if the temperature is low they will need less water, remember, than if it is high.

Some one advises setting small-sized coveys in boxes in the hallway. If people would set them out-of-doors it would be perfectly satisfactory.

Maximize the garden, if you desire to make money from it. After you have maximated it, manure it again. There is no much danger in getting too much manure on a market garden.

Now suppose that we set out some ornamental trees upon that farm that has not a tree on it. Our Western people, in their new homes, will find it to be a good investment.

To increase the highest success in fruit growing, it must receive the greater part of the grower's time and attention. The average farmer hardly has the time to grow fruit extensively.

Now comes a horticultural writer and advocates discarding the Crescent straw-berries altogether, because, he says, there is more money in other varieties. Goodness! If we could only induce every man to find out just what variety is the best and most profitable for him to grow, it would be all there is on the subject. The Crescent will continue to be grown.

If nitrate of soda will increase the yield of fruit, one-half what is claimed for it, it is worth trying. The claim is that it will double the yield, especially of strawberries and raspberries.

Once in a while some one breaks loose in the agricultural press with advice to women to cultivate strawberries. As the agricultural press reaches farmers' wives almost wholly it must be said that the advice is intended for them. It is real kind for these fellows to suggest to the average farmer's wife that she might find something to do if she would look around carefully.—*Western Ruralist*.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Hints to Housekeepers.

CANDLES that have been frozen never drip.

In roasting meat turn with a spoon, instead of a fork, as the latter pierces the meat and lets the juice out.

A teaspoonful of cornstarch mixed with a little water will remove all possibility of dandruff in the shower.

Tut's glass is too good a conductor of heat to be advisable for keeping toilet

creams, which preserve their quality best in thick glassware or pottery.

Instead of putting food into the oven to keep hot for late comers, try covering it closely with a tin and setting it over a basin of hot water. This plan will keep the food hot, and at the same time prevent it from drying.

Boiled eggs, to slice nicely, should be put over the fire in cold water, and should remain fifteen minutes after the water begins to boil, and then cooled in the same water. If cooled by dropping them into cold water they will not peel smoothly.

By applying a little of the best castor oil varnish carefully with a camel's hair brush to the edge of a broken china, the parts being neatly joined together, the fracture will, when thoroughly dry, be hardly perceptible, and the china will stand fire and water.

One should be careful to have shell fish as fresh as possible. Lobsters are much better if bought alive and boiled in the same water. If bought already boiled, boil them and boil thirty or forty minutes. They are unfit to eat later than fifteen hours after they are boiled.

At this season all winter vegetables are improved by soaking them in water for an hour or more before they are used. Potatoes, beans and other winter roots are improved by being soaked at least twelve hours in cold water. This soaking removes the strong flavor acquired by all vegetables kept in cellar bins.

An English way to cover flower pots is to paste the narrow ends of the flannel paper sheets to the edge of the pot, the right height, making the top edge pointed. Crimp the paper together in the same way as the lamp shade; this will bring it about the right size to fit an ordinary flower pot. Finish with a ribbon of the same shade.

Sneakers, pillowcases, tablecloths and napkins should not be hemmed until they have first been shrunken; but before the shrinking process each one should be made into its proper length. If this is done, they will always fold evenly when ironed, which is not the case if made up without shrinking, or if shrunken in the piece, and then made into its proper lengths. Sheets and pillowcases should be torn by a thread; tablecloths and napkins should be cut by a thread.

THE KITCHEN.

Sauce for Wild Duck.

The juice of two lemons may be squeezed in the plate, and a few drops of oil, a little salt, and some pepper, in which gravy the very rare slices should be soaked a moment before handing them around.

Dutch Sauce for Fish.

Put the yolks of four eggs, well beaten, into a stewpan, with two tablespoonfuls of cream or milk or Tarragon vinegar, pepper, salt and a little nutmeg, set it on a very moderate fire until it has a thick, creamy appearance, stirring it constantly, using care that it doesn't curdle, which it will surely do if allowed to boil.

Scalloped Scallops.

Remove the scallops from the shell, cut off their heads and divide each into three or four pieces. Lay some bread crumbs in butter, adding salt and pepper to them while frying, have them delicately browned; then pack them nicely in the shells, put a spoonful of cream on each, and brown the tops and serve hot.

Baked Haddock.

Thoroughly clean and dry the haddock; fill the inside with veal stuffing; sew it up, and curl the tail into the mouth; wipe over with egg and strew bread crumbs over all the pieces of butter; place in a good oven and bake about three-quarters of an hour; serve with an onion sauce.

To Dress the Inside of a Sirloin.

Cut the inside from a sirloin of beef, and put into a stewpan with 1 1/2 pints of good gravy, a tablespoonful of ketchup of any kind, a little nutmeg, pepper and salt, stew it slowly about an hour, and serve with piquante or horse radish sauce.

How Richmond Was Surrendered.

When the van of the Northern army, under the command of General Sherman, came in sight, the Richmond City Council, under a flag of truce, met them, when Mr. Mayo then and there surrendered the city in proper form. We then entered our carriages, and preceded by a portion of the enemy's cavalry, returned to the city. The officer in command went directly to the Capitol, and after holding the United States flag and establishing his headquarters he at once turned his earnest endeavors to bring order out of chaos and protect both persons and property. The conduct both of the officers and soldiers in their attempts to stop the spread of the fire and extinguish the flames is deserving of all praise. The apophorism, "One spark of hatred makes kindred of us all," was never more fully exemplified than on that day when I saw the elite white citizen of the day, and the recent negro slave, and the Yankee officer and soldier, vying with each other to best protect and subvert the public buildings. The flames were not stopped, it was because of the people or soldiers, but because the devouring element had got beyond control.—*Letter to Richmond Dispatch*.

One day several years ago, an Eastern man dropped into a village in this State and made known the fact that he was anxious to purchase a general store. There were several in the town, and all willing to sell, but the stranger said he would hang around for a few days to see how much business was being done. One of the dealers, named Smith, saw where a little extra work might count for a good deal, and he called in a fellow-townsmen named Gilbert, and said:

"Now, Gilbert, I want to sell, and I want to give that Eastern chap an idea that I'm doing a saving business. Here is \$20, and I want you to come in about 4 o'clock and trade it in for sugar and tea, and say that you'll send for the stuff to-morrow."

Gilbert pocketed the cash and was on hand at the hour named. The stranger was in the store with his sugar, and Gilbert walked in and called out:

"—Ah, Smith, I'm coming in to-morrow to pay you that \$75."

"That's all right," was the reply. "Want anything to-day?"

"Well, I might look at an overcoat," Smith winked and winked, but Gilbert insisted on looking over the coats, and finally found one to suit. Then he helped himself to a pair of boots and a hat, and laying down the \$20 here and there:

"Take your pay out of that. I reckon I've saved at least \$3 over any other store in town."

He was given about 80 cents in change, and walked off with his purchases and was not seen again for a week. The stranger put only did not buy Smith out, but when Smith went to take that \$20 out of Gilbert's side he was the man who got whipped.—*De Troy Free Press*.

Passes with risk much on the hazard of the dye.—*Times*.

First Step Toward Immortality.

Rev. J. O. Wilson, of Philadelphia, recently delivered the first of a series of sermons on "Popular Amusements." The text was: "There is a time to dance," and in his text the speaker denounced the dance as the first thought unconscious step toward immortality. He said: "Dancing is nothing more nor less than fashionable embracing, and is detrimental not only to the moral but to the physical health of the dancer, as the costumes worn are of the most scanty character as a rule. Many a poor unfortunate now lying at death's door with consumption can trace the first cause of her disease to the whirl and glamour of the ball room. The chief of the New York police stated in his last report that three-fourths of the fallen women of that great city took their first step toward immortality through dancing. What the alcohol is to wine, unholy thoughts and passions are to the dance, and a young woman cannot leave the ball room as a rule without a thought at least as she goes when she entered it. Dancing as mentioned in the Bible is no way synonymous with the dance of to-day. Then the men danced alone and the women alone, and it did it as a sign of praise and thanksgiving to God."

Proper Breathing.

Nine out of ten men are too lazy to breathe properly, writes a physician. About eighty or ninety cubic inches of air are breathed in a man's lungs, and about the same amount of supplemental (or sluggish) changing air remains after ordinary expiration. Only about twenty inches of tidal air—that changes as once with a normal breath—passes in and out the average man being too ignorant or too indolent to inhale and exhale fully. But tidal air can be greatly increased in volume by a practice of inhaling slowly through the nose, and then once exhaled, will be followed during sleeping as well as waking hours.

A Sea Sick Passenger.

On the ocean, seas little about a storm. He is positively indifferent whether he is washed overboard or not. But, set right by a wine-glassful or two of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, he feels renewed interest in his personal safety. This fine corrective neutralizes in breakfast water—often compulsory drink on shipboard—the greasy stimulant of beer and the pernicious humors which give rise to disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels. To the mariner, the tourist, the Western pioneer, and the sufferer, the Bitters is invaluable as a means of protection against seasickness, and as a work mental or manual. It is a most reliable antidote to the debilitating and nervous efforts made and speedily felt relief and vigor.

Yes, Why Not?

The members of the Hamburg Board of Trade, in petitioning to have the restrictions on American pork removed, ask: "How happens it, if it's pork is unhealthy, as claimed by our government that every other nation eats it to grow fat?" "Everywhere got American pork shut out to spite America, and this excuse never had the least reason in it."

DR. L. GORSUCH, Toledo, O., says: "I am a graduate of the University of Chicago, and a member of the American Medical Association. I have never seen a preparation that could be compared with so good confidence of success as 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.' Sold by Druggists."

"Now," said the Anglomaniac to his valet, "as we are to take the next train you may get the cheese?" "Which do you mean, sir?" inquired the valet, with respectful reproach, "your bravos or your trousers?"

NO REMEDY in the world is so highly appreciated by mothers as Dr. Bull's Worm Expeller, for it cures the most distressing head-aches to these dainty little candies, by mail, 25 cts. John D. Park, Cincinnati, O.

"Do you think he really has any hope of winning her, against young Casloigh's money?" "Oh, no, I don't think he is in the race to win. He is merely playing himself for a place."

Losses differ. The lion of the Alton Mountains is a terror, the Capitan a cur. The lion attacks and kills, the Capitan kills and attacks. Both are dangerous, and both are to be avoided.

In sheets of table cloths are wrong by putting the ends and corners of the cloths of the ends will not curl up, and they will iron much easier.

Best, easiest to use and cheapest, Piso's Remedy for Catarrh of the Bladder.

BECHAM'S PILLS cure Sick Headache.

Teach children to love everything that is beautiful, and you will teach them to be useful and good.

That Tired Feeling

Whether caused by change of climate, season or life, by overwork or illness, is driven off by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which imparts great nerve, mental and bodily strength. Re-cure to go.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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